CRICKET-ST. GEORGE VS. KINGS COUNTS .- This great match will be commenced to-day, on the new ground Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.-A special meeting of the Tammany General Committee was held last night in Tammany Hall, Mr. Purdy in the chair. Resolutions were offered indorsing the nomination of Douglas and Johnson, and speeches were made by Mesars. Belmont, Kenneday, Waterbury, Clancy, Chandler, Devlin, and others, in support of them. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. It was then resolved that a great ratification meeting should be held on Monday night, and a committee was appointed to make the arrangements. There are to be fireworks, music, and speeches. A small piece of calico inscribed with the names of Douglas and Johnson, was day. Rather tardy indorsement that. The proceedings last night were very tame, even the ardent Clancy being unable to stir up any enthusiasm.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY .- The Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., of Boston, preached last evening the Annual Sermon before the Alumni of the General Theological Seminary, at St. Peter's Church, in Twentieth street, near Ninth avenue. In the after-noon the Alumni held their regular meeting in the Sunday-School room attached to the same church. Both the meetings were largely attended. This after-noon, at 1 o'clock, the Rev. Charles G. Acly will read an essay in the Seminary Chapel.

TAMMANY HALL FOR DOUGLAS,-A long but very alim canvas was stretched along the balcony in front of Tammany Hall, from North to South yesterday,

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS,-The Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward, and their friends, held a meeting at Onderdonk's Hall, Grand street, last even-ing; Thomas C. Gould in the chair. Spirited ad-dresses were made by Mr. Charles S. Strong, Mr. Mc-Dermott of Greenpoint, and others. The meeting was subusiastic and rapturous.

SEVENTH WARD LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—This Club held a meeting at No. 68 East Broadway, last evening. Although its organization was only commenced a week ago, the attendance was large, and the feeling very enthusiastic. But, what was better still, the faces of those present were, for a great part, new, being those of Democrats and Ameri-tans, at the last Presidential election. The Chairman elect of the Club, Wm. H. Mckinney, was in the chair, George McGan and Charles H. Hall acting as the regular Secretaries. Stirring speeches were made by Joseph Hoxie and Charles H. Spencer, esqrs. After appointing a committee to get up an out-door mass meeting at an early day, the Club adjourned in the best of spirits, to meet at their call.

Young Men's Republican Union .- This Association held an enthusiastic meeting last night at the Stuyvesant Institute, and was addressed by Judge Peabody, Col. Beeney, and Mr. Badger. Judge Peabody, in the course of his remarks, pictured the dealization of the Democratic party, and encouraged the members of the Republican Union to strenuous efforts in the good cause. The exercises were enlivened with songs by one of the Rail-Splitters' Glee Club.

DROWNED .- Thomas Oliver, a lad about 12 years of age, residing at No. 8 Pike street, Rast River, was accidentally drowned, last evening, at the foot of Delancey street.

A young man named Henry Wilbour was drowned while bathing at the foot of Sixty-fourth street, East River, last evening. He was seized with cramps and sonk before ussistance could be rendered.

Young Men's DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE. - This body met in a small room in Tammany Hall last evening, in special session, Mr. J. Augustus Page in the chair. The attendance was full. Mr. E. L. Corlies offered several resolutions which were adopted, deciding that delegates should be sent from this city to the Young Men's Democratic State Convention to be held in Saratoga on the 31st of July, pursuant to the call of the State Committee; and providing means for that purpose. The subject of the ¡Democratic nominations at the National Convention was then taken up. Resolutions were offered indorsing Douglas and Johnson as the candidates of the party. A number present strongly dissented. It was argued that Douglas was not the regular nominee of the party. Speeches were made pro and con, during which some strong language was used, and finally, at the instance of a member who supported Douglas and was down on all others, about a dozen of the members who were for Brockinridge, withdrew. The resolutions indorsing Douglas and Johnson were adopted with a tremendously loud vote by those remaining, and the meeting then broke up in a very unceremonious manner. ing that delegates should be sent from this city to the

THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE AND HER CREDITORS.

An adjourned meeting of the holders of the defaulted bonds of the City of Milwaukee was held last evening at the Brevoort House. Twenty gentlemen, represen ing a large portion of the \$1,600,000, loaned by the

ing a large portion of the \$1,600,000, loaned by the city to the various Wisconsin railroads, were present, Mr. Watts Sherman in the chair.

Mr. Charles Moras, in behalf of the committee appointed to investigate the condition of the whole matter, reported that no committee meeting had been held, and strongly advocated an immediate recort to legal measures, unless Milwaukee should bestir herself and show some desire to meet her obligations.

Mr. Sherman gave the results of several interviews which Mr. Simoon Draper has had with the Municipality of that city, and read a resolution of her Common Council, appointing a Committee of Conference. He said that the question was not one of legal right entirely; if a judgment were obtained in full, and without the usual 'law's delay,' it was doubtful whether the actual poverty of Milwaukee would not render it impossible of collection.

A long discussion ensued as to the best means to be

possible of collection.

A long discussion ensued as to the best means to be taken. Finally a resolution passed, appointing a Committee of five, with power to call upon the authorities of Milwaukee to propose some manner of negotiating for the settlement of their municipal debt, to assert and maintain the rights of the bondholders, and in default of negotiations being successfully carried on, to commence a lawsuit against the city, if such a course should be deemed by them best for the interests of the esseciated conditors; said Committee to report to their

should be deemed by them best for the interests of the associated creditors; said Committee to report to their constituents from time to time.

The following gentlemen were named and chosen: Charles Morau, Simeon Draper, O. Van Hoffman, and — Schall, of this city; Charles P. Williams of Stonington, Conn., and the Chair ex-officio. After which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Com-

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Sons of Temperance.-Washington Division, No. 4, of Brocklyn, gave a reception, on Monday evening, to Joseph Thomas, esq., Most Worthy Patriar h of England, who was a delegate from Great Britain to the National Division Sons of Temperance, v/hich has just chosed its session in Portland. An address of wel-come on behalf of the "Sons" was made by J. N. Stearns, G. W. P. of Eastern New-York, and responded to by Mr. Thomas in a short, yet interesting address. The Order is in its infancy in Great Brit ain, yet they have over fifty subordinate divisions, four grand divisions, and one national division, and new divisions are being constantly formed. There are in the United States about 4,000 divisions, 150,000 members, and lady visitors; 53,000 members have been ad mitted the past year, and the Order is said to be largely on the increase. The session of the National Division just closed was the largest ever held—thirty States and provinces being represented.

A Novel Forgery .- For some time past, the Brooklyn Ferry Company have found their receipts diminishing without any apparent diminution of the travel, a state of things for which the proprietors were for some time unable to account, until an investigation led to the discovery that the tickets issued to foot passengers had been counterfeited by means of a very excellent fac-simile of the genuine ticket, which had been lithographed. It is supposed that several thousand of the counterfeits have been passed off upon the Company. What they will do about it is rather doubtful, for it is impossible, without close scrunity, to distinguish the bogus from the genuine tickets.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN KINGS COUNTY. - In our advertising columns will be found a notice of the meeting to be held this evening in front of the Brooklyn City Hall. A number of distinguished speakers from abroad will be present; deputations from other cities will march to the meeting in procession. It will undoubtedly be a deeply interesting oc-

RAILROAD TO GREENWOOD. -The Central Railroa Company have broken ground on Fifth avenue, for the construction of a Railroad to Greenwood Cemetery The line now runs from Atlantic street Ferry to Bed ford. The Cemetery line is a branch which turns off at Flatbush avenue, runs thence to Fifth avenue and along that thoroughfare to the Cemetery entrance. Passengers will therefore be enabled to go to Greenwood from the South ferry without change of cars or additional charge. The new road is to be completed within sixty days. When this route is finished there will be two routes to Greenwood, both starting from Fulton ferry-one by way of Fulton and Court streets and the other (the new route) by way of Furman and Atlantic streets and Fifth avenue.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING .- The Repub licans of Kings County will assemble in mass meeting in the City Hall Park this evening, for the purpose o ratifying the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. The Lincoln Battalion of Jersey City have accepted an invitation to attend. They number about two hundred They will be received at the South Ferry by the Ashland Club, which Club will meet previously in the Wigwam at 71 o'clock.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT JAMAICA, L. I.—The Lincoln and Hamlin Club of Jamaica will dedicate their Wigwam in that village on Thursday evening, 28th inst. Addresses will be delivered by the Hon. John A. King, the Hon. Luther C. Carter, and others, and the occasion promises to be one of unusual interest. The Rail-Splitters' Battalion of this city will, by invitation, visit Jamaica, Laving by Long Island Railroad at 61 o'clock, and returning by special train, reaching Broot at about 11 o'clock. A number of prominent Republicans will accompany the Battalion.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—A young girl named Mar-garet Quealy, who has been living for some time in the family of a Mr. Bruen, in South Sixth street, E. D., was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. It is alleged that she stole a gold watch and a sum of money from her employer. She was remanded by Justice Caishan to awalt and a samulation

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board ARE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution at their last meeting, to the effect that the Law Committee be authorized to take legal proceedings, if accessory, to collect from the Commissioners of Emigration the amount due to this county for relief furnished to rapper on ignates. The amount doe, and disputed on the part of the Committationers, is about \$50,000.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM .- An injunction has been served upon the Board of Supervisors, restraining them from proceeding with the enlargement of the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush, on the ground that a number of masons and carpenters were restrained from putting in estimates for executing the work. The number of estimates is limited to six. Hence the

DROWNED MAN IDENTIFIED. - The body of a DROWNED ARN IDENTIFIED.—Ine body of a drowned nan was picked up at the foot of Degraw street on Monday night, which, from the dress and a pawn ticket found in the pockets of his clothes, was identified as that of C. L. Roberts, who committed suicide some days since by jumping of one of the Cathaine-street ferry-boats. An inquest was held by Coroner Horton, and a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered by the Jury.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—All issues, whether of law or of fact, to be tried by the Brooklyn City Court, will stand wer until the second Monday of July.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, Wednesday, une 27.—Nos. 9, 21, 32, 33, 55, 4, 59, 60, 34, 39, 6L

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

College of New-Jersey at Princeton .- The Commencement of this institution will take place on Wednesday, the 27th inst. Beside the usual exercises, Master's Oration will also be delivered in the afternoon, previous to the conferring of degrees. On Tuesday, the 26th inst., the annual address before the Literary Societies will be delivered by W. C. Prime, esq., of New-York City. The Societies will hold their meetings immediately after the address, and the Alumni will meet in the College Chapel at 4 p. m. The Junior orations will be delivered at 8 p. m. on

VACUT RACE. - Owing to a misunderstanding as to the ground to be sailed over by the first-class boats of the Jersey City Yacht Club, some two weeks since, a portion of them having sailed around buoy No. 15, and others around No. 13, the judges decided that it and others around No. 13, the judges decided that it was no race, and appointed yesterday afternoon for another trial. The only boats entered yesterday were the Dreadnaught, owned by John Baum, and the Colgate by Mr. C. Grinnell. The following was the time made from the Club-house around buoy No. 13 and return, a distance of about 22 miles, with a fine breeze: Dreadnought, 2 hours, 13 minutes and 10 seconds. Colgate, 2 hours and 50 minutes. The first-named boat was accordingly declared the winner.

Convession of Harden.—It is stated that Harden is even now writing his confession, and that he has communicated certain portions of it to the jailer and one or two others. The administering of the poison to his wife commenced on her return to Ramsey's, and was given to her while sitting on his knee, even during the endearments of an apparently loving wife. He kindly invited her to partake of an apple on which he had spread arsenic. She unsuspectingly ate it, remarking that it appeared to have something grity on it. He replied that it was "nothing." There are statements said to have been made by the prisoner involving his criminality with others who shared his affections. His purchasing the arsenic at Easton, his using that which was about the house, are confirmed by Harden's own words. What is mest astonishing is the statement that in the perpetration of these enormates, Harden does not seen to have had the slightest compunctions. He did them without for once thinking that he was doing anything very dreadful. CONFESSION OF HARDEN .- It is stated that Harden thing very dreadful.

DESTRUCTION OF GOV. PENNINGTON'S BARN.-O DESTRUCTION OF GOV. PENNINGTON'S BARN.—C. Sunday merning at about 5 o'clock, a free was discovered in barn belanging to Gov. Pennington, and situated in the rear list dwelling, on High street. It was a two-story wooden strature, and was used as both stable and carriage-house. It can take the stable three valuable horses and three of four carriages. To five was first discovered by the hostler, whose room was on the second floor, and it was with considerable difficulty that he exped with safety—the usual mode of egress being out off by the flames. Authough the alaum was promptly given, the fir had obtained such headway before the engines arrived, that the hollding burned to the ground. A favorite horse was burned and also two carriages. The property was insared for \$500 it the Mechanics' Company of this city. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Shan Fishing.—The shad fishing in the Delaware year Lamberts life, is over, for the season, that place he e night about 8,10 abud.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

There is really very little news to write about these people, and we fancy that the public, wearied of long columns upon the babits and customs of the coppercolored s'rangers, and what has been and is to be done by, to and for them, begin to be dreadfully bored by their morning journals, and sigh for some fresh excitement. The Japanese themselves are very tired of the fues and parade made over them, and long for the time appointed for their departure. Meanwhile they are very zealous in the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, and in spite of the annoying crowds which follow them, sally out in search of novelties, and are constantly pressed by enterprising tradesmen to accept presents of their wares and merchandise.

Having shown great interest in the manufacture of glassware, which has been brought to very great perfection in the United States, while it is almost unknown in Japan, Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. have prepared three magnificent services of cut table-glass, as presents to the Embaseadors, each service being fitted into a highly polished rosewood case, lined with velvet and mounted with silver shields, on which are engraved

be pames of the Embassadors and the donors.

The Japanese yesterday visited the Long Island Flint-Glass works of C. Dorflyer, Brooklyn, and were much pleased at the process of glass-making. They expressed their wish to know the component parts of glass, also the quantities used, which Mr. D. cheerfully gave them. He also furnished them with vials containng a portion of all the materials used in the manufac ture of glass. After receiving some handsome presents, the visitors left, highly delighted with their visit.

The Embassadors and chief officers, during the day, waited upon the widow of Com. Perry, and paid their respects to the memory of her deceased husdand with much feeling. As the time for their departure draws nigh, Friday having been assigned for the period of their embarkation, the business of packing up is going on, and from the immense numbers of presents they have received and the purchases which they have made, this will prove no small undertaking.

In reference to the sale of tickets to the ball, it is

well known that a large number were sold at great prices, the Scagrist brothers being quite conspicuou

prices, the Seagrist brothers being quite conspicuous in the business. We append a card from one of them: To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.

Sin: I nek a small space in your columns for the purpose of making a correction relative to a charge of selling sporious reception-ball tickets, made directly against me in one morning paper and alluded to in your own. There was but one ticket taken from me yesterday. This I purchased for \$10 of a gentleman filling a responsible Manicipal office. While engaged in selling it at the St. Nicholas Hotel, it was taken from me by Alderman Starr, who made a precuse, to get it into his hands, and then falsely claimed it as his own. This was a genuine, sarily purchased reception-ball ticket, and parties on every side were engaged in selling similar enes. Alderman Starr refused to return me either my ticket or my money. At the Metropolitan Hotel last evening, one man (his own brother), to my certain knowledge, sold over thirty tickets, at sums ranging from \$10 to \$40 ! I mention these facts merely to show that plenty of tickets came into the market from some source, and in quantities at a time. Ticket-speculation was the ereor of the day, and I had a right to my share of that him do business.

FRANCIS W. SEAGRIS N. 256 Ninth avenue.

June 26, 1850.

Mr. Seagrist does not tell the way ole truth. Ald. Starr, who was personally unknown to him, hearing

Starr, who was personally unknown to him, hearing that he, Seagrist, was selling tickets offered to buy one at his own price, \$30. Seagrist tendered him one which had the Alderman's signature, when the latter asked if he was sure it was genuine. "On, yes,' said Seagrist, "I got it from Alderman Starr myself." "Can you get more?" "Yes, as many as you want."
"Get me another" (pocketing the first). "I want you never got that ticket of me, and you can't have t back." Such was about the scene. Subsequently,

pay for that first." "Now, Sir, I am Alderman Starr; Seagrist said he bought it for \$10 at John Hoope's, under the Shoe and Leather Bank. Undoubtedly, hundreds of such tickets were sold. The question is, how did they get into the hands of the brokers, and who received the proceeds of their sale?

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors held a regular meeting yesterday; President STEWART in the Chair. Ex-Chamberlain STOUT communicated that he had paid over to his successor the balance remaining in his hands to the credit of the County, \$82,020 22. The communication also contained the following list of un-expended appropriations:

Arrearages for 1858	416,715	40
Advertising	2.154	04
County Jail	21,950	00
Contingencies		
Coroner's Fees.		
Deaf and Dumb Assylum		
Deal and Dumb Assylum	8.111	
Detention of Witnesses, House of		
Juvenile Asylum. Election Expenses		
Officers and Witnesses Fees	15,537	
Officers and withesses Fees		
Police Fund Salaries	5,000	00
Police Contingencies		
Rents		
Sataries Legislative		
Salaries Executive		
Salaries Judiciary		32
State Tax		
Court House	300,000	
Harlem Bridge	25,000	
Interest on Loans	40,000	00
Lighting, Cleaning, &c., County Offices	21,061	62
Printing, Stationery, &c	15,067	67
Repairs to County Buildings	13,638	14
The communication was referred to the Co	ommitte	ee
on Annual Taxes.		

The Central Park Commissioners sent in a communication asking for \$97,500 for the "maintenance and government" of the Central Park during the current year, comprising \$37,500 for Police, \$45,000 for the

government of the Central Park during the current year, comprising \$37,500 for Police, \$45,000 for the maintenance and repairs of roads, walks, plantations, turf, water, ice, irrugation, thorough draimage, transverse roads, masonry, tools, surface draimage, buildings, gate-keepers and miscellaneous repairs; \$5,000 for cierical force, and \$10,000 for contingencies. By the law the Commission is authorized to ask for \$150,000. Referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Mr. Tweed offered the following resolution:
Whereas, By the 2d section of article 18 of the Constitution of the State of New York, it is provided that all city and county officers shall be either elected by the people or appointed by the local authorities of such city and county; and
Whereas, The Central Park belongs acclusively to the City of New-York, like the other public places of the city; yet the Legislature, by an act passed April 17, 1957, undertook to appoint the Commissioners thereof, eleven in number, and thereby also undertook by the 4th section to deprive the people of this city of all control over their own property, and to confer upon such Commissioners "full and exclusive power to govern, manage, and direct the said Park to pass all ordinances for the government thereof, to append all other power and authority whatever, passed by the Common Council of the city over its public squares and places;" and
Whereas, By an act passed March 19, 1800, the Legislature further undertook to authorize the said Commissioners to demand from the Board of Supervisors and to compel the Board of

Hereas, By an act passed March 19, 1860, the Legislature further undertook to authorize the said Commissioners to demand from the Board of Supervisors and to compel the Board of Supervisors to raise by taxacion yearly, and every year, a sum not to exceed \$150,000 per annum, representing a capital of \$2,000,000, to be applied by said Commissioners merely and exclusively to the expenses of the maintenance and government of the Park, and the said Park Commissioners have this day sent in their denand upon this Board for the sum of \$97,500 for this year; and the said Park is actually in process of construction, with a force of two to three thousand men, under a large

Hereas, While said Park is actually in process of construction, with a force of two to three thousand men, under a large
number of officers, it appears to be most unreasonable that any
charge for the mere government thereof, which is properly
onargeable to the account of construction should be made;
therefore

Reofered, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to
inform this Board, at his earliest convenience, whether the aforesaid eats of the Legislature are constitutional or not, and whether
the Board of Supervisors are obliged to comply with the atore
said demand of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

Mr. I WEED claimed that the Park had afrendy cost
the city \$11,000,000, and he thought that some exam-

Mr. 1 WELD claimed that the Park had already cost the city \$11,000,000, and he thought that some examination into their operations and expenditures was due to the tax-payers of the city.

Mr. PURDY took the same ground.

Mr. ELV supported the resolution; as it now was going on the Park would not cost less than \$50,000,000 testors it was completed.

going on the Fark would not cost less than \$55,000,000 before it was completed.

The resolution was adopted.

The new County Jail was then taken up and the plan for orick adopted, a flat metal roof only being substituted for the pitched roofs in the plan.

The Board then adjourned to next Monday at noon.

CENTRAL PARK COMMITTEE.

to, and found it until to plant in; it emitted a very offensive gas. That was what caused the death of the trees. The mode of planting was bad; the frees were not fire by set, and the pruning was improperly done. Mr. Pollard, the assistant to Mr. Pilat, was especially incompetent. He (Mr. Hogg) had received for purchasing trees for the Park \$5 per day, but lately his pay had been cut down to \$5 for each day he was a tually employed. He had seen an invoice of trees purchased in England in which an Abies Nordmannii was put down at five gnineas; he had seen one at William R. Prince's, in Flushing, which was offered to him for \$5. He considered that injustice was done him in cutting down his salary. Had had some difficulty with Mr. Pollard; Mr. Pollard complained of him to Mr. Olmsted.

Mr. GREEN risd Mr. Olmsted's "Instructions to all

Mr. Green read Mr. Olmsted's "Instructions to all engaged in Meving or Planting Trees or Shrubs.' They appeared to be very complete.

PHILIP KEY's testified that he had been foreman at different works, left the Park in December; had a recommendation from Mr. Olmsted; superintended the digging for the foundation of bridges Six, Seven and Eleven; Six was in quicksand, which he souded eighteen feet, and then did not get to the bottom; they had to lay down a concrete arch; on bridge Seven he had to keep from one to six men at work pumping day and night; Mr. Keyes thought that if they had cut a drain 200 feet to a cess-pool; did not know that that would have filled the pipes draining the cess-pool, with salt.

J. A. Hughes testified that he was an expert, and knew what a park was; was English; had worked in this country, in Mr. Calvert Vaux's office, and Mr. Daniels's; the Central Park did not look as if it was laid out by a landscape gardener; the roads were too

this country, in Mr. Calvert Vaux's office, and Mr. Daniels's; the Central Park did not look as if it was laid out by a landscape gardener; the roads were too wide; the work should have been let out to contractors in sections; bridge two had sunk an inch, and the brick paneling underneath should not be there; in bridge four, the stones were not cut in the right shape; there were too many bridges, too much mason work; the Commissioners had treated him badly; he helped Mr. Daniels prepare his plan and the main features of it; the Central Avenue was his own; didn't know how Mr. Dillon got the credit of it; he also prepared a plan which he put in, and which he thought was the best of all; he thought there were about 450 acres of the Park, excluding the Reservoirs; thought Mr. Green had exposed his ignorance when he said that a drain was not under the road, but under the gateers. Mr. Hughes gave his opinion of many of the details of the Park, and his advice as to the treatment of various portions of it; he thought Mr. Bannann a better landscape gardener than Mr. Olmsted.

EUGENE BAUMANN testified, that he resided in Morrissania, and had been engaged at the Central Park as landscape gardener, was born in France; considered

EUGENE BAUMANN testified, that he resided in Morriesania, and had been engaged at the Central Park as landscape gardener; was born in France; considered the planting in the Park a most successful work; the grouping was well done; the objections about the planting could only apply to a few trees; did not consider Mr. Hughes a proper landscape gardener; thought Mr. Daniels was not a good landscape gardener; he had not the reputation of being competent in that profession; believed that Mr. Daniels was a good architect, but he had no botanical knowledge of trees.

WILLIAM CURR testified as to the manner in which the work was done.

the work was done.

Mr. Hoos endeavored to show some discrepancy in a bill for sand, on the supposition that each load was

a bill for sand, on the supposition that each foad was just half a yard.

Mr. Green replied, that the loads were more than half a yard, and that at any rate, Mr. Hogg voted for the payment of those bills.

James Anm testified that in his opinion the soil on the promenade was not injurious to the trees.

Mr. Green explained that the trees on the promenade were set by contract, and that the Commissioners were not responsible for the work. The contractors had coveranted to renew all that died for three years.

Ignaz Pilat testified that he had been a landscape gardener all his life, and the planting in the Park was the most successful he had ever seen. He had superintended the planting of all the trees, except those on the promenade, and not more than 100 in all had died. He thought Mr. Pollard, his assistant, a very good man.

The Committee adjourned until to-day at 10 a. m. Mr. How intends to examine the following witnesses: F. L. Olmsted, Calvert Vaux, John Towey, Wm. H. Grant, M. A. Kellegg, H. A. Millard and Thurlow

GQV. JOHNSON'S ACCEPTANCE.

Washington, Tuesday, June 26, 1860. The following is the speech of the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia last night at the National Hotel on accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency

on accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Stephen A. Donglaz.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic party, and fellow-citizens: I was taken by surprise when I received a telegraphic dispatch in Baltimore, at 3 o clock this day, that the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick had declined the nomination tendered him by the Democratic Convention, and that it was demanded of me to accept it. It is known to many of you that my name was freely mentioned in Baltimore in connection with this nomination, and that I persistently refused to countenance it; but invariably arged that if Georgia were to be thus honored, it was due to another of her sons, distinguished for his talents and great public services.

This was my carnest desire, and the desire of the delegation of which I was a member. But the Convention, in its wisdom, deemed it best to nominate a statesman of Alabama. It was entirely satisfactory. Alabama is the child of Georgia, and the mother cordially responds to any compliment bestowed upon her daughter. These are the circumstances under which I have been assigned this distinguished position, and which demand that disinclination should yield to the voice of duty.

The National Democratic party is in a peculiar con-

voice of duty.

The National Democratic party is in a peculiar condition. It is assailed in the house of its professed friends, and threatened with overthrow. The country s in a peculiar condition.

It is on the eve of a sectional conflict which may sweep down all political parties, and terminate in a dissolution of the Union. It is the duty of patriots and tatesmen to unite in averting these threa

statemen to unite in averting these threatened calamities.

It may not be inappropriate to refer to the circumstances which imperil the National Democracy. The Alabama delegation went to the Conventionat Charleston instructed to demand the incorporation into the platform of the party, of the proposition that Congress should intervene for the protection of slaves in the Territories, and to withdraw if the demand should be refused. It was refused, and, I think, properly refused. That delegation cid retire and with them a large portion of the delegations from the Cotton States. Why should they have retired? The record shows that if they had remained at their poet, they had the jower to have prevented the nomination of any candidate who might be obnoxious to the South. Thus reduced by secessions, the Convention adjourned to Baltimore, and requested the States to fill the vacancies in the respective delegations. The Convention recies in the respective delegations. The Convention re-assembled on the 18th inst. The seceding delegations were returned, some accredited to Richmond and oth-ers to Baltimore by the way of Richmond, and in-structed to make the same demand, and to withdraw if

structed to make the same demand, and to withdraw if it should be refused.

Delegates were appointed in Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia, by the National Democrats of those States, to fill the vacant seats of the sec ders. Those of Alabama and Louisiana were admitted, and the seceding delegations rejected, and the seceding delegations rejected, and the seceding delegation for the Georgia were admitted to seats. They all took unbrage at the decisions of the Convention touching the various contests for seats.

They retired, organized, and nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and they claim to be the "National Democracy of the United States." Now, if they were actuated by "principle," if it was their purpose, in good faith, to obtain the recognition of the principle of Congressional protection for Slavery in the Territories, why not wait until a proper time arrived to bring that subject before the Convention, and then, according to their instructions, withdraw from the body. the body.

The reason is palpable; they were waging war

against a distinguished man, not "for" the maintenance of the "principle;" they were willing to jeopard the integrity of the Democratic party and the triumphs of its cherished principles, rather than see its will proclaimed in the nomination of its favorite.

Admitting, for the eake of argament, Mr. Douglas to be as aboxics as they allege be in vertiber over

Admitting, for the sake of argument, Mr. Dongias to be as abcoxion as they allege he is, yet there never was a time when the Soun united could not have defeated his nomination. Why, then, should they have seceded? Why not remain at their post? Why seek to dismember and destroy the party? I question not the patriotism of any; but the people will hold them responsible, accorder or later, for all the ills that may flow from their

prema Court of the United States. It is, therefore, eafe for the South. Its practical working is not without satisfactory results. Where the people of a Territory desire slave labor, and the soil and climate are suited to it, Slavery will go. Where these conditions do not exist, it will not go.

This firds an illustration in New Mexico, where

This finds an illustration in New Mexico, where Slavery is established, and that in those Territofics where it is excluded. Only a few days ago propositions to repeal the Slavery laws of New-Mexico were made and rejected on the one hand, and the Anti-Slavery law of Kansas on the other was made and rejected in the Senate. Suppose theses propositions, or either of them, had prevailed, is it not certain the country would have been thrown into the highest excitement; but by their rejection non-intervention was practically adhered to, and the public mind is satisfied and quiet. Let us maintain it firmly and faithfully.

We are bound to it by every consideration of interest and obligation of compact. Its abandonment will prove fatal to the National Democratic party, and ultimately to the Union it elf. It will drive the South into intense sectionalism, and the North into the ranks of Black Republicanism. I do not say every man of the North—for I know that the great body of the Northern Democracy will remain true to the Constitution, despite the overwhelming flood of its relentless cohorts.

But I mean that the Free-Labor States would be

But I mean that the Free-Labor States would be controlled by Black Republicanism, and would not be able to return a single member to either House of Congress friendly to the Constitutional rights of the South. I trust that such a condition of things may never exist, but, if it should, I know of no way by which the Union can be sayed.

I trust that such a condition of things may never exist, but, if it should, I know of no way by which the Union can be saved.

Hence the doctrine of Congressional intervention as advocated by this new-born sectional party is fraught with peril to the country. The question is now distinctly presented to the people whether they will adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention, or whether they will abandon it; whether they will reopen the Slavery agitation by requiring Congress to take jurisdiction over it, or whether they will give repose to the public mind and security to the Union by leaving it where the compromise leaves it, to the free action of the people of the Territories under the Constitution of the United States. The issue is fairly made up. It is intervention or non-intervention. Its decision involves the destiny of this great Republic and the highest interests of the civilized world. Compared with it, the aspirations of men and the fate of political parties sink into utter insignificance. Where shall we look for deliverance from these threatened evils? It has been the mission of the Democratic party of the Union, in a thousard perils, to rescue our country from impending calamities. Its past career abounds with heroic passages, and is illustrated with the most glorious achievements in the cause of constitutional liberty. It is the party of Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson and Polk, whose administrations constitute grand epochs in our national history. It is the party of the Constitution; and I look to it with confidence. Where else shall the patriot look, in these times of political defection and sectional agitation? Let its integrity be permanently destroyed, and the doctrine of non-intervention nove assigned me, and welcome the consequences of personal good or personal ill which that position may bring. Nothing else could induce me to brave the detruction which it invites, and incar the heavy responsit lifty which it imposes.

I have nothing to add but the expression of my profound thanks for the

THE STATE SIX PER CENT LOAN.

opened at noon yesterday in the Controller's Office, at Albany. The bids are subjoined. It will be seen that the Loan has been taken at 101.17@101.71;

S. E. Darling & Co	5,000	100.70
S. E. Darling & Co. D. M. Jarvis. 19 Abram Becker. Abram Becker. Abram Becker. 30 J. B. Plumb. 2 J. B. Plumb. 3 Joseph Stewart. 5 Joseph Stewart. 6 Joseph Stewart. 7 Joseph Stewart. 7 Joseph Stewart. 8 Joseph Stewart. 9 Jose	5,000 5,000	100,40 100,74 100,31
D. M. Jarvis 10	5,000 0,000 5,000 5,000 0,000 5,000 5,000	100.31
Abram Becker	5,000	Par. 100.124
Abram Becket	0,000	101.01
I. R. Plamb	5.000	100.54
J. B. Plumb 2	5,000	
J. B. Plumb	5,000	
T. C. Leeds	0.000	101.21
Silas Bronson 2	5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 0,000 3,000	101.25 101.53
Silas Bronson	5,000 0,000	101.53
Joseph Stewart	0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000	100.25
Joseph Stewart 5	0,000	100.874
Joseph Stewart 2	5.000	100.62
Freeman Clark 5	0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000	100.09
Duncan, Sherman & Co 25	0,000	100.51
Jacob Goole.	0,000	par. 100.88
H. H. Martin 1	5,000	100.75
H. H. Martin 1		100,75 100.85
H. H. Martin	5,000 5,000 5,000	100.95
H. H. Martin 1	5,000	101.06
H. H. Martin	5,000	101.11
Thumpson Bros	0,000	101.17
Thompson Bros (whole or none)1,20	0,000	101.21
H. H. Martin. 1 Thumpson Bros. 2 John Sill. 5 John Sill	0,000	100.65
John Sill	0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000	100.86
John Sill 5	0,000	100.92
John Sill	0,000	101.04 101.16
Charles A. Whitney, Sec 25	5,000	Dar.
John Sill 5 John Sill 5 John Sill 9 Charles A. Whitney, Soc. 2 Charles A. Whitney, Sec. 2 Charles A. Whitney, Sec. 2 Charles A. Whitney, Sec. 2 Rufue H. King. 15 Rufus H. King. 5	5,000 5,000 5,000	Par. 100.25 100.50 100.75
Charles A. Whitney, Sec 2:	5,000	100.50
Rufus H. King 150	0,000	
Rufue H. King 100	0,000	101.15
Rafus H. King	0.000	100.90
Rufus H. King 50	0,000	100.63
Rufus H. King	0,000	100.56
Carpenter & Vermilvea 66	0.000	100.52
Carpenter & Vermilyea 50	3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 1,000 1,000 3,000 3,000	101.25
H Howard 10	0,000	101.50
Buffalo Savings Bank	,000	100.31
Rufus H. King. 56	,000	100.86
Buffelo Savings Bank	000	100,91
Buffalo Savings Bank 10	,000	101.00
Buffalo Savings Bank 16	,000	101.05
Buffalo Savings Bank. 16 Buffalo Savings Bank. 16 Buffalo Savings Bank. 10	000	101.10 101.12
Buffalo Savings Benk. 10 Buffalo Savings Benk. 16 C. F. Platt. 5 C. F. Platt. 5 Richard Berry, Cash 5 Richard Berry, Cash 10 Richard Berry, Cash 10 H. G. Gübert. 100 H. G. Gübert. 100	,000	101.15
C. F. Platt 5	000	100.50
C. F. Platt. 5 C. F. Platt. 5 Richard Berry, Cash. 5 Richard Berry, Cash. 10 Richard Berry, Cash. 10 Richard Berry, Cash. 10 H. G. Gibbert. 10 D. H. G. Gibbert. 10 C. Whalen. 50 E. Whalen. 50 E. Whalen. 50	000	101.26
Richard Berry, Cash 10	,000	101.46
H. G. Gibert	,000	101.55
And the contract of the contra	ALTERNATION	101.124
E. Whalen 50	,000	101,124 100,77 101,19
E. Whalen 50	000	101.19
E. Whsien	,000	101.71
Joseph Lawrence, President 200	000	101.17
Joseph Lawrence, President 150	000	101.22
C. D. P. Ffeld 5.	000	100,76
C. D. P. Field 10	,000	100.50
C. D. P. Field	000	100.25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison., 100	000	100:31
Joseph Lawrence, President 100	000	100,91 101,01 100,11
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison. 100	.000	100.11
The state of the s		

At the meeting of the General Association of Con necticut, held last week, the following resolution,

among others, was adopted:

"Received. That the responsibility of a longer continuance of Slavery in the United States rests mainly with Christian charches and ministers, and that the Church Anti-Slavery Society, which seems to have arisen from this deep conviction, should have the earnest cooperation of the friends of Freedom and Christianity in its honest attempt to array the churches against Slavery, and to procure from them an expression of Christian abhorrence of slaveholding."

MARRIED.

MARS-MARLOW-On Tuesday, June 26, by the Rev. William Moris, Mr. William A. Mars of New-York, to Miss Anna E. Marlow of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

LEGGETT—Drowned, from on board the steamer Satelite, in the Lewer Bay, opposite Segnine's Point, on Monday, Jane 25, 1886, Honer A., son of William V. and M. Amelia Leggett. He was eight years old and dressed as follows: Black velvet loose jocket, pink and white walst, light plaid cassimere pants, and calishin boots. For additional Marriages and Deaths see 3d Page.

Marketa-Reported by Telegraph.

The Central Park Committee met yesterday at 10 a. m., in 100 m No. 20 of the Astor House. Senators Must be and Korten only were present, Senator Must be and Korten only were present, Senator Must be and Korten only were present, Senator Must be mean for 17 years in this country, and previously in Scotland, where he was born; that he had out Greenwood after the original survey of Maj. Douglas; that he attended to the measurement of the sand at the thing that hi. Warner who, on Monday, swore that a great deal of sand was wasted, and that is was not measured as it should be preferred to; he had one of Mr. Warner's drivers arreated for taking a way and belonging to the Fark; Mr. Warner appeared at the Folice Court, and cried like a child, and out of consideration for his condition he let the cartman off; Mr. Warner was so excited then that witness thought he would go mad. The sand was measured accurately, and great care was taken to waste none.

Thomas Hood, a brother of ex-Commissioner Hogg. It is perfuse, and the man in 1856. It is, perfuse, and the waste claimed to investigate the soil of the Promenade in Compromise between the North and the care was taken to waste none.

Thomas Hood, a brother of ex-Commissioner Hogg. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in commissioner Hogg. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in commissioner Hoggs. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in commissioner Hoggs. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in commissioner Hoggs. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in commissioner Hoggs. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in commissioner Hoggs. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in commissioner Hoggs. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in commissioner Hoggs. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in commissioner Hoggs. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in commissioner Hoggs. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in commissioner Hoggs. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in commissioner Hoggs. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in commissioner Hoggs. It is to be a soil of the Promenade in com

Justice Gould.

TRIAL OF CHRISTIAN HANSEN FOR ARION.

At the opening of the Court, the extra panel of jurger was called, and a fine of \$25 was imposed upon the absentees.

The District Attorney called up the case of Christian Hames, indicted for arion in the first dargree, Mr. C. S. Byener appeared for the accused. A jury being impanneled the trial commenced. peared for the accused. A jury being impanneled the trial com-menced.

By the opening statement of Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant Dis-trict Attorney, it appeared that in the month of January last, the prisoner kept a lager-beer saloon at No. 26 Center street, occupy-ing the whole house, and keeping girls boarding there. On the morning of Jan. 14 a fire broke out in the premises of the accused, and it was subsequently ascertained that the fire had been kin-dled behind the bar counter. The counter was situated by a re-cess under the staircase leading to the upper part of the bosse. The stairs were narrow, and difficult to ascend or descend quickly.

The stairs were narrow, and difficult to ascend or descend quickly.

After the fire, camphene was found all through the house, though gas only was used to light the premises. The prisoner was nautred for \$500, but there was nothing to be found on the premises, except the clothes helsinging to the only girl who remained, the others having being sent away. The sectionary in the case was then proceeded with.

By the recent act of the Legislature the penalty for this crime has been fixed at imprisonment for life. The trial of the case occupied the entire day.

Thos. Menes and T. D. Conroy were examined, but their evidence was merely corroborative.

Mary Kerns lived next door; no one from her house was on the roof that night. Mary Kerns lived next door; no one from ner nouse was on the roof the night.

The prosecution then rested.

Mr. Spencer then made an eloquent address for the defense. He offered no evidence in support of the defense, but he claimed that the testimony of Jane Ennis was not entitled to bailef, there being great discrepancy between her statements before the magistrate and on the trial, and that in reality there was nothing to criminate his client.

Mr. Waterbury closed on the part of the people, and after an impartial charge, the Jury retired. They were absent for about half an hour fwhen they rendered a verdict of "Not guilty." half an hour when they rendered a verdict of "Not gully,"

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 26.—Before
Judge Batts.

INDICTMENT FOR EQUIPPING A SLAVER.

The Grand Jury presented an indictment against
William H. Carter, Captain of the schooner Josephine, for equipplug the Josephine for the purposes of the slave trade.

COUNTERFEITERS INDICTED.

Peter Rowe and Seneca Dutcher were indicted for
passing counterfeit coin. These parties were examined before
United States Commissioner Richard E. Stillwell, and the evidence showed that on the 22d inst., they went into the store of
John Relly, a Hquor dealer at No. 257 Ninth avenue, and tendered a spurious half dollar in payment for drinks. After they
were arrested, two boyus halves were found upon Rowe, and
eleven on Dutcher.

The Commissioner held them for trial, fixing their ball at \$500
each. SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TREE—JUNE 26 -Before trustles Boswonth. The Bridgeport Fire and Marine Insurance Company agt. Thomas Wilson et al.—Case settled.

Before Justice Hoppman.

James H. Hervy agt. John Kerr.—The points are not put in issue, and the Court has not found itself called upon to examine.

the triumph of its principles.

The proposals for the State Loan of \$1,200,000 were

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JUNE 28.—Before Justices Brownell, Osnorn and Weiler.

The following prisoners were tried and sent to the Penitentiary for various Terms: Oscar Beister, larceny, 2 months; Geo. T. Boughton, larceny, 3 months; Thomas Fitzerald, larceny, 2 months Holm Ferguson, larceny, 4 months; John Ferguson, larceny, 2 months; Bernard McGurey, larceny, 4 months; James McCune, larceny, 3 months; Benj-Pryor, larceny, 4 months; Henry Sheehan, larceny, 4 months; Henry Sheehan, larceny, 4 months; Froserick Simmonds and Adam Wright, larceny, 2 months; John Wilson, larceny, 3 months; For savailt and battery, the following were sent to the Island: Patrick Whalen, 1 month; James McCune, 2 months; James Nugent, I month; John Williams fined \$20, Other prisoners were tried and disposed of either by ampending judgment, remanding them for sentence, or acquitting them. COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAT.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. 1025, 405, 1360, 1373, 1370, 1308, 737, 813, 1305, 1399, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 683, 809, 1363, 820, 15, 801, 815, 727, 746, 897, 1197, 803, 613, 1131.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part I.—Nos. 233, 457, 413, 467, 463, 225, 321, 1219, 1221. Part II.—Nos. 694, 630, 569, 106, 112, 640, 646, 660. Passengers Arrived

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JUNE 26.—Before Justices

\$1 45 20 \$1 55. Cons buoyant; sales 2,000 bush. Yellow at 650

61 152 61 155. CORN buoyant; sales 2,000 buth. Yellow at 650 20c. Provisions generally closed with an advancing tendency. Wherek firm at 21;45224.

BASTIMOTH, June 26. FLOUR steady; unper Howard-street. 55.00. What's buoyant; White, \$1,400 \$100; Red, \$1,300 \$1 100 \$1

LAW INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-JOHN 26,-Befor

In schooner Mindora, from Laguayra—H. Ludimann, lady and child, V. Wilde.
In schooner Sarah Mills, from St. Bartz—Jos. O. Mathews, N. Loumerine. Sup-Rises... 4:30 | Sets....... 7:35 | Moon-Sets... 12:00 Sandy Hook... 1:54 | Gov. Island.... 1:54 | Hell-Gate..... 4:25

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK JUNE 26.

Cleared.

Cleared.

Steamships—Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heincken; Florida, Crowell Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Ship—Bahad Queen, Boliths, Savannah, Plame & Leuvin, Barks—Grace, Stone, Quebec, Wilson & Brainee; Leon, Larkin, Glasgow, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Mary Bentley, Page, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Vulcan (Br.), Morrison, Philadelphia, J. N. Briggs; Lyrs, Thomson, Havans, Truxillo & Russell; E. Churchill, Carle, Elizabethport, N. F. Sandford

Brigs—P. Larabee, Auld, Willionipolo, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Mary Stewart, Dennison, Bangor, T. H. Sanford; Gilmore Meredith, Marsellies, Moore & Henry,
Schooners—Whirlwind, Marcey, Sabine Pats, Trask & Dearborn; Ocean Wave, Warner, Washington, master; Lanfair, Eaton, Boston, master; Enchantress, Devereux, Cludad Boliver, Merrill & Abbott; Veinna (Br.), Colden, S. Stephens, D. Boardman; T. Jefferson, Chase, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; J. F. Williams, McAllen, St. John's, N. B., P. I. Nevigs & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, mase, and pass, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Ella Goss, Leghorn May 9, cassed Gibraitar 25th, marble, &c., to order May 27, passed the Madeira Islands; went as far S. as lat 23 30, and had moderate but steady trade winds from N. E. to E. S. E.; in lon. 50 W. hauled gradually to the N. out of the trades, which we lost, wind hauling S. to S. W.; June 6, lat. 26 13, lon. 23 30, saw bark Florista (of Philadelphia), steering S.; 24th, lat 36 28 N., lon. 68 71, experienced a heavy gale from E. with an irregular, turbulent sea; 25th, Barnegat bearing N. W. by W. 10 miles, took pilot from beat Christian Bergh No. 16.

Ship Eastern Star (of Portland), Liverpool, and took from her Mr. Fletcher, a St. John's 90, lon. 51 40, spoke ship Emmardane (of Bath), from St. John's N. B., for Liverpool, and took from her Mr. Fletcher, a St. John's pilot, who had been carried away.

Ship E. Sherman (of Boston), Helhoorn 43 days, mase, and pass to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark R. B. Walker (of Boston), Raynes, from Matanzas June 8, sugar and molasses to Yates, Porterfield & Co. Has experienced heavy weather; been Il days N. of Hatterss, with strong N. E. gales; out mainyard, jibboom, &c

Brig A. Hotta, Grout, Cardenas 16 days, sugar and molasses to Metcolf & Duncan. June 14, lat. 29 25, lon. 79 15, spoke brig Black Hawk (of Harrington), from Matanzas for Seston, 5 days Brig Reiling Wawe (of Fall River), Hall, Palermo May 6, fruit to Braper & Devitr. May 10 lat. 38 30, lon. 5, spoke brig B. F. Martin, from Palermo for Philadelphia, June 20, lat. 32 22, lon. 51 17, passed ship New World, steering E.

Brig Malla E. Acty, Ryder, Port Ewen, coal for Salem.

Brig Martha Jane (Br.), Corbett, Prictou, N. S., 12 days, coal to D. R. Dewolf.

Brig Signat (Br.), Smith, Windser, N. S., 10 days, plaster to J.

D. R. Dewolf.

Brig Signet (Br.), Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 days, plaster to J.

Brig Signet (Br.), Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 days, plaster to J.

S. Whitney & Son.

Brig E. Remington, Smith, Boston, 28days, in ballast to master.

Schr. Sarsh Mills (of Brookhaven), Dayton, St. Barte June 15, fruit to T. Gilmartin. 20th lat 29 51, lon. 57 52, spoke ship Thos. Jefferson, Smith, from Liverpool, 83 days out, with 30 pass.; was short of provisions, and supplied her. 22d, lat 33 34, ion. 62 38, spoke brig Charles Wesley, hence for Cardenas, 6 days out.

Schr. Cumberiand, Lawrence, Cardenas 19 days, sugar and molesses to John Riley.

Schr. Schab B. Strong, Boyd, St. Barts June 3, fru't to T. Gilmartin. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

lesses to John Riley.

Schr. Schab B. Strong, Boyd. St. Barts June 3, fru't to T. Gilmartin. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Mindora (of Eden), Sargent, Laguayra June 3, hides, coffee, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 6 days, naval stores to Brown & De Rosestt.

Schr. F. Burrett, Salyes, Newbern, N. C., 4 days, naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skiomer, Portland 2 days, stone.

Schr. S. Braherd, Chapman, Portland 2 days, stone.

Schr. R. B. Pitts, Peace, Rockland 4 days, lime.

Schr. Falias, French, Rockland 4 days, lime.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland 2 days, stone.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland 2 days, stone.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland 2 days, stone.

Schr. Missouri, Smith, Black Rock for Albany.

Canal Boat Republic, Edwards, Canada, via Rouse's Point, esta to Vall, Shetwell & Co.

Steamer Konnebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, mdse. and pass, to F. Ferkins.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, mdse, to E. H. Rockwell.

per Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, mase. to Loper & Kirk-

patrick.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philiphelphia, make to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philiphelphia, make to J. & N. Briggs.
SAILED—Steamship Jamestown, Norfolk; ships Underweiter,
Liverpeol; Southampton, Liverpeol; Louis Napoleon (Hamb.),
Hamburg; berks J. K. L. (Er.), Miramichit; Heroine, Seston;
Arethou, St. Jago; brigs J. G. Anderson, St. Mark's; Proteus,
St. Jago. From the S. W. Spit, ship Matilida, Glasgew,
BELOW—1 ship, barks, and 2 brigs, unknown.
WIND—Sumet, W. S. W., very light.

By Telegraph. NORFOLK. June 26.—The brig Wave (Br.), from New-York, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, has arrived in a leaking condition. The ship June Henderson, at 2:30 a. m., was in a very perfens cendition.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The steamship Monticello, from New-York, reports two starceling in Hampton Roads, and the largest fleet of vessels ever seen there, taking refuge from a N. E. storm.

storm.

BUSTON, June 26.—Arrived steamers J. Whitney, Loveland, from Savanach; Ben. Deford, Hellett, from Baltimore; ships Art Union, Nickersen, hom Calcatta; brig Metoer, Raynef, from Manzavilla CHARLESTON, June 25.—The U. S. Mail steamship Columbia Eery, from New-York, arrived here at 41 o'clock this (Manzav) afternoon.

SAVANNAH, June 26.—The U. S. Mail steamship Augusta, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 111 o'clock this forenoon. All well.

SANDY HOOK, June 26, sunset.—No vessels in sight. Wind moderate, N. W. Weatherslean.

Disasters, &c.

CHARLESTON, June 28.—The schr. Robert Healy, from Wil-mington, Itel, with a cargo of hasher bound to Haltimore, put icte tile port leaky; will rep ir - I'vy telegraph.